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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/698,717	10/31/2003	Krysztof Nauka	200310817-1	1558
22879	7590	08/23/2005	EXAMINER	
HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400			PHAM, VAN T	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
				2653

DATE MAILED: 08/23/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/698,717	NAUKA ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit VAN T. PHAM	2653

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 June 2005.

2a)  This action is **FINAL**.                            2b)  This action is non-final.

3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## **Disposition of Claims**

4)  Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) 13-20 and 30-37 is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6)  Claim(s) 1-12 and 21-29 is/are rejected.  
7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)  The drawing(s) filed on 31 October 2003 is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)  All    b)  Some \* c)  None of:

1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/22/2005, *SP* *VP*  
4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_  
5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

***Election/Restrictions***

1. Applicant's election without traverse of Group I, claims 1-35 in the reply filed on June, 20 2005 is acknowledged.

Further there is species in Group I, applicant's election with traverse of species b, claims 1-12 and 21-29 in the reply filed on June 20, 2005 is acknowledged.

The traversal is on the ground(s) that (the restriction of the species is respectively traversed because examining the different species will not place a serious burden on the examiner). The examiner asserted the species are distinct inventions necessitating restriction because examining the different species will place a very serious burden on the examiner. The examiner has to search for 7 different species instead of one. A search of read operation in Fig. 6b might not read on the Figs. 6a and 6c-6f because misses the point i.e. scanning probe across ferroelectric layer could not be scanning probe across ferroelectric layer while applying bias between probe and ferroelectric layer.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1, 7, 9-10, 22, and 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Gibson (US 20020110074).

Regarding claim 1, see Figs. 1-5, Gibson discloses a data storage device comprising: a conductive probe having a tip (see Fig. 4, conductive probe 10, tip 20 and col. 4, [0043]); a substrate (see Figs. 3 and 4, medium 40); and a data storage medium including a layer of poled ferroelectric material, the ferroelectric layer on the substrate, between the tip and the substrate (see Figs. 3, 4 and col. 5, [0065]).

Regarding claim 7, see Figs. 1-5, discloses the device of claim 1, further comprising a protective layer covering the ferroelectric layer, the protective layer not interfering with interactions between the probe tip and the ferroelectric layer.(see col. 1, [0009]).

Regarding claim 9, see Figs. 1-5, discloses the device of claim 1, further comprising a circuit for causing the conductive probe to perform block and bulk erasure operations (see col. 2, [0022]).

Regarding claim 10, see Figs. 1-5, discloses the device of claim 1, further comprising means for heating the ferroelectric material above its Curie temperature, whereby block and bulk erasure can be performed (see col. 2, [0014] and [0022]).

Regarding claim 22, see Figs. 1-5, discloses a method of writing information to a layer of poled ferroelectric material, the method comprising using a probe to create local polarization changes in the material, the probe having a tip diameter no more than several nanometers (see col. 5, [0004], [0019], [0062] and [0065]).

Regarding claim 24, see Figs. 1-5, discloses the method of claim 22, wherein the probe is used to write to spaced apart locations on the ferroelectric layer such that the spaced apart

locations have the same electrical dipole alignment as the rest of the ferroelectric layer, whereby information at the spaced apart locations is erased (see [0015]-[0017], [0022], and [0071]-[0072]).

Regarding claim 25, see rejection above of claim 9.

Regarding claim 26, see rejection above of claim 9 and col. 1, [0010].

4. Claims 1-5, 8, 11-12, 21 and 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Cho (US 2003/0053400).

Regarding claim 1, see Fig. 2, Cho discloses a data storage device comprising: a conductive probe having a tip (see Fig. 2, probe 14, and col. 1, [0012]); a substrate (see Fig. 2, element 12); and a data storage medium including a layer of poled ferroelectric material, the ferroelectric layer on the substrate, between the tip and the substrate (see Fig. 2, elements 11-13 and col. 4, [0049]).

Regarding claim 2, see Fig. 2, discloses the device of claim 1, wherein the ferroelectric material includes a ferroelectric polymer (see col. 2, [0023]).

Regarding claim 3, see Fig. 14, discloses the device of claim 1, wherein the ferroelectric material includes at least one of PVDF and PtFE (see col. 2, [0023]).

Regarding claim 4, see Figs. 1-5, discloses the device of claim 1, wherein the ferroelectric material includes an inorganic material (see col. 2, [0015]-[0023]).

Regarding claim 5, see Figs. 1-2, discloses the device of claim 1, wherein the probe tip is no more than about 100 nanometers in diameter (see col. 1, [0005])

Regarding claim 8, see Figs. 1 and 2, discloses the device of claim 1, further comprising a circuit for causing the conductive probe to apply local electric fields to the ferroelectric layer

during write operations, the local electric fields causing local polarization changes in the ferroelectric material (see abstract, col. 5, [0071]).

Regarding claim 11, see Figs. 1-5, discloses the device of claim 1, wherein the substrate includes a semiconductor portion, the semiconductor portion and the ferroelectric layer forming an electrical junction, the device further comprising a read circuit for using the probe to sense changes in capacitance or leakage current of the junction (see abstract, col. 5, [0071]).

Regarding claim 12, see Figs. 1-2 and abstract, discloses the device of claim 1, wherein the substrate includes a semiconductor portion, the semiconductor portion and the ferroelectric layer forming an electrical junction, the device further comprising a read circuit for using the probe to apply an ac signal to local areas on the ferroelectric material, and detect changes in a non-linear component of a dielectric constant (see col. 1, [0070]-[0075]).

Regarding claim 21, see Figs. 1-2, discloses a data storage device comprising: a data storage medium including a layer of poled ferroelectric material (see col. 4, [0049] and medium 11 in Fig. 2); a plurality of sharp-tip probes (see col. 5, [0073]); means for causing the probes to create local polarization changes in the ferroelectric layer during write operations; and means for using the probes to detect polarization of local areas on the ferroelectric layer during read operations (see col.4, [0071]-[0075]).

Regarding claim 27, see Figs. 1-5, discloses a method of reading information from a ferroelectric layer, the method comprising: scanning a surface of the ferroelectric layer with a probe having a sharp tip, the tip having a diameter of several nanometers (see Figs. 1-2, probe 14, col. 1, [0005], [0049]), and using the probe to detect polarity reversal at designated locations on the ferroelectric layer, each polarity reversal at a designated location indicating a first stored

value at that designated location, each non-reversal of polarity at an expected location indicating a second logic value stored at that designated location (see Figs. 1-2, abstract and col. 5, [0070]-[0075]).

Regarding claim 28, see rejection above of claim 11.

Regarding claim 29, see rejection above of claim 12.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 6, 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gibson (US 20020110074) in view of Thomas (US 6,046,973).

Regarding claims 6 and 23, Gibson, according to Figs. 15, discloses the device of claims 1 and 22, respectively, wherein the ferroelectric layer has electrical dipole (see col. 6, [0071]-[0072]) and discloses the probe can write information to the recording medium. However, Gibson does not disclose the direction of dipole in the ferroelectric layer.

Thomas, see Fig. 1, discloses electrical dipoles in the ferroelectric layer are oriented in a reference direction; the device further comprising a circuit for causing the probe to write to spaced-apart volumes on the ferroelectric layer, dipoles in the spaced apart volumes oriented in the reference direction to store a first logic value, and a different direction to store a second logic value (see abstract and col. 2, lines 1-48).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide an electrical dipoles in the ferroelectric layer with vary directions in Gibson as suggested by Thomas, the motivation being in order to change the positive or negative polarization potential difference of a ferroelectric molecule in the media (see Thomas col. 2, lines 7-8).

*Cited References*

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

The cited references relate to an optical pickup head preventing reflected radiation from the signal detector, tilted detector, and multiple radiation sources.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to VAN T. PHAM whose telephone number is 571-272-7590. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Korzuch can be reached on 571-272-7589. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

VP



TAN DINH  
PRIMARY EXAMINER  
8/18/05